

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 27 of 1882.]

# REPORT

## ON

### NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 8th July 1882.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī" ... ..	Calcutta	2,100	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Sansodhinī" ... ..	Chittagong	600	
3	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto	.....	28th June 1882.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Calcutta	700	3rd July 1882.
5	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto	.....	7th ditto.
6	"Bangabāsi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	1st ditto.
7	"Bārtābāha" ... ..	Pubna	.....	22nd June 1882.
8	"Bhārat Bandhu" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	4th July 1882.
9	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensing	671	27th June 1882.
10	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Calcutta	2,000	
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan	296	4th July 1882.
12	"Chāruvārtā" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	3rd ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca	350	2nd ditto.
14	"Dūt" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
15	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	745	7th ditto.
16	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly	.....	1st ditto.
17	"Halisahar Prakāshikā" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	1st ditto.
18	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	5th ditto.
19	"Medinī" ... ..	Midnapore	.....	3rd ditto.
20	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore	487	23rd June 1882.
21	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	30th ditto.
22	"Navavibhākar" ... ..	Calcutta	850	3rd July 1882.
23	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet	.....	25th June 1882.
24	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore	275	30th ditto.
25	"Rajshahye Samvād" ... ..	Beauleah	.....	
26	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakiniā, Rungpore	250	6th July 1882.
27	"Sādhārani" ... ..	Chinsurah	500	
28	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	28th June and 5th July 1882.
29	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	3rd July 1882.
30	"Sudhākar" ... ..	Mymensing	.....	
31	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Calcutta	4,000	1st ditto.
32	"Srihatta Prakāsh" ... ..	Sylhet	440	
33	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha" ... ..	Commillah	.....	
<i>Daily.</i>				
34	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Calcutta	700	30th June to 6th July 1882.
35	"Samvad Pūrnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	30th ditto to 6th ditto.
36	"Samachār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto	625	29th ditto to 7th ditto.
37	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto	500	30th ditto to 6th ditto.
38	"Prabhāti" ... ..	Ditto	.....	3rd and 6th July 1882.
39	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<b>ENGLISH AND URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Ditto	365	1st July 1882.



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
41	"Behár Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	29th June 1882. 26th June and 3rd July 1882. 24th June and 1st _ ditto.
42	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	
43	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	200	
44	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
45	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Ditto ...	250	30th June 1882.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
46	"Akhabár-i-Darussaltanat" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
47	"Assam Vilásiní" ... ..	Sibsagar ...	.....	
URIYA.				
Weekly.				
48	"Utkal Dípiká" ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	1st July 1882.
49	"Utkal Darpan" ... ..	Balasore ...	160	26th June 1882.
50	"Balasore Samvad Váhika" ... ..	Ditto ...	125	
Fortnightly.				
51	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká" ... ..	Mayurbhunj ...	.....	
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
52	"Kshatriya Patriká" ... ..	Patna ...	.....	



## POLITICAL.

THE *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd July, contains an article on affairs in Egypt, in which the writer describes the political situation in that country, and makes the following observations in the course of the article:—"Looking at the different bearings of the question, we can clearly perceive that England has become extremely impatient for war. They were digging for earthworms, but have come across a snake! Blinded by the interests of a few avaricious English bond-holders, even the present Liberal ministry have gone mad. A belief is gradually springing up in our minds that there is no impartial statesmanship in this wicked world. There is yet time left. It is not after all very difficult to adopt a line of policy which would secure the safety of the Suez Canal and consult the legitimate interests of English bond-holders."

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
July 3rd, 1882.

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

THE *Paridarshak*, of the 25th June, protests against the order issued by Government to remove the head-quarters of the Nabigunge munsiff to Habigunge. The measure will produce extreme inconvenience to suitors and pleaders. Habigunge is a large sub-division. Two or three munsiffes established in different parts of it might meet the requirements of its inhabitants. There was, however, so long only one munsiff at Nabigunge, a convenient locality; but even that is now to be transferred to the sub-divisional head-quarters, and the removal is to take place within a week's time. This haste is extremely reprehensible.

PARIDARSHAK,  
June 25th, 1882.

3. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 27th June, thus remarks in the course of an article on the revision of the Subordinate Judicial Service:—"We had expected that under the new arrangement the number of Subordinate Judges would be increased; but the Lieutenant-Governor has not attended to that point. His Honor has no means of knowing how far in certain districts, owing to the paucity of Subordinate Judges, both suitors and witnesses suffer inconvenience and loss. In this Mymensing, we find that the time at the disposal of the Subordinate Judge does not suffice even for the purpose of recording the depositions of the witnesses. The day of hearing is thus constantly changed, and witnesses have to dance attendance for days together. True, under the new arrangement five extra Subordinate Judges have been placed on the permanent list; but this is not enough; five more Judges ought to have been appointed. Pressure of work occasionally leads the Subordinate Judges to resort to a hasty procedure which does not promote the ends of justice."

BHARAT MIHIR,  
June 27th, 1882.

4. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 1st July, notices the high-handedness of subordinate police officers of Tikari, in the Gya district. They rob poor people who come to sell milk, fish, and other articles to the local market.

BANGABASI,  
July 1st, 1882.

5. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Navavibhakar*, of the 3rd July:—"The Bengal Municipal Act is not in itself an engine of oppression, but such it has become owing to the abuse of its provisions by Commissioners and their servants. The Legislature has as far as possible provided against the possibility of abuse, but there are certain flaws in the measure which are availed of by high-handed persons. Sections 103, 104, and 105 of the Act, which provide for the assessment of taxes, and indicate the procedure when the assessee objects to the assessment, are in practice productive of grave

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
July 3rd, 1882.



oppression, because no appeal lies from the decision of the Commissioners when the assessment is challenged. A case in point has recently occurred in Howrah, where certain premises forming part of a temple were assessed to the municipal tax. The proprietor of the temple having filed his objection before the Commissioners, the then Chairman of the Howrah Municipality, Mr. Buckland, accompanied by an able and intelligent native Commissioner, visited the premises, but did not see reason to exempt them from the tax, though the native Commissioner clearly explained to him the fact that the premises in question formed an integral portion of the temple. The question was subsequently raised at a meeting of the Commissioners, but no decision was come to. In the meantime, however, the proprietor has been called upon to pay the tax. Sections 264-266 of the Act constitute another fruitful source of oppression. The Howrah Municipality has acted in a very high-handed manner in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by these sections. Many poor persons who had with difficulty erected thatched huts for themselves have been rendered houseless by the order of the Commissioners directing a demolition of those structures. Not a farthing has been given them by way of compensation.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
July 3rd, 1882.

6. Commenting upon the report of emigration to British Guiana, the same paper remarks that "so great is the anxiety of both the Guiana and the Indian Governments to obtain labourers from India, that it should cause no wonder if in a few years Guiana became converted into India. How happily the labourers spend their time in that country, we have not seen with our own eyes. In reports and despatches, however, it is their happiness only that is described. If these publications could find readers among the classes that furnish emigrants, then perhaps some ten to twenty vessels with cooly passengers on board would have every day sailed for Demerara. We, however, do not look upon official reports and despatches as divinely inspired writings, and doubts occasionally arise in our minds respecting the accuracy of the statements contained in them." The writer proceeds to ask, if the emigrants live so happily in Guiana, why is it that so few of those who come back to their native country voluntarily return thither?

NAVAVIBHAKAR

7. The same paper contains an article in which the writer notices the Government Resolution on the last report on the Calcutta hospitals. The editor does not see what Dr. Payne means by saying that in the hospitals the rate of mortality in fever cases in 1881 was higher than in 1880. Ought not the death-rate, on the contrary, in the hospitals to be less than elsewhere? If that were not the case, the admission must be made that there was no proper treatment provided in the hospitals. The Campbell Hospital having been under repairs, a sufficiently large number of patients could not be admitted into it. But what became of those that were refused admission? The increase of patients in the Medical College Hospital was not so large as to cover those cases. The remark made by the Surgeon-General that there is no necessity for medical students of the Campbell Hospital to study very particularly the subject of high scientific surgery, inasmuch as they find very little opportunity of continuing the study after they leave school, is simply unreasonable. Will the Surgeon-General tell the public why it is that for years past the death-rate in the hospitals among native patients has been considerably higher than that among European patients? The expenditure incurred in the hospitals has been reduced, and if Drs. Mackenzie and Coates labour as assiduously as they have hitherto done, it may be expected that in a short time this expenditure will entirely cease. The decrease of expenditure, however, has been attended with an increase, and not a decrease, of mortality in the hospitals.



8. The same paper refutes the objections raised by the *Englishman* newspaper against the proposed appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter as acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, and hopes that

The *Englishman*, and Mr. Justice Mitter.

Lord Ripon will not allow himself to be influenced by the counsel of journals like the *Englishman*.

9. A correspondent of *Som Prakash*, of the 3rd July, asks Government to adopt measures for the proper management of the estates of the exiled Pooree

The exiled Pooree Rajah.

Rajah. The affairs of the estate are now in a very unsatisfactory condition. If Government takes no steps for its management and for the education of the minor son of the exiled Rajah, the estate will be ruined, and the son will like his father, grow up in ignorance and ultimately become miserable. The writer then proceeds to describe how the education of the exiled Rajah of Pooree was neglected in his boyhood, and how the present bad condition of his estate has been brought about.

10. The same paper contains an article headed "The Education Commission and the Central Text-book Committee."

The Education Commission and the Central Text-book Committee.

The editor observes that the task which has been entrusted to the Education Commission

is one of vast magnitude, and possesses great importance. The Commission is vested with enormous powers, and will, if it sees reason for doing so, be able to change the whole educational policy of the Government. It therefore behoves the people of India, whose weal and woe depend upon the result of its labours, to help it to perform satisfactorily the duty that has been imposed upon it. There is some ground for the apprehension that the labours of the Commission may not after all lead to any beneficial consequences. The Christian missionaries appear to be anxious to throw dust into its eyes. Whatever the view which the Commission may think fit to advocate, it is earnestly to be desired that no blow will be struck at the root of high education. At any rate the commission should wait until Lord Ripon's scheme of local self-government becomes an accomplished fact, and the public are in a position to judge whether the natives of this country have become able to take charge of their own education. There are three remarks to be made in connection with the subject of primary education:—*First*, the Commission should bear in mind that Government has inflicted an injury upon the country by destroying the old system of village *pathshalas*. The consequence of this has been that good handwriting and a good knowledge of bazar accounts are now very rare among village lads. *Second*, the Commission should attend particularly to the necessity of diffusing among the masses a knowledge of agriculture, manufactures, and commercial industries. *Third*, measures should be adopted for improving the morals of the lower orders of the people. As regards the newly appointed Text-book Committee, it should be observed that they should clearly inform the public whether or not they are authorized to select text-books for the scholarship examinations only. This appears desirable, inasmuch as native authors have got an impression that the committee have been asked to select text-books for different classes in the schools. If they are mistaken, not a few who have at their own expense sent books to the Committee, in the hope that their works will be placed on the Committee's list, will be disappointed. It also behoves Government to pay for the books which are being sent to the members of the Committee.

11. The same paper dwells upon the claims of the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter to the Acting Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court, in the event of Sir Richard Garth going on leave. He is

The Acting Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court.

an able and experienced Judge, and it is to be hoped that Government will do him justice.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
July 3rd, 1882.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 3rd, 1882.

SOM PRAKASH

SOM PRAKASH



SOM PRASAD,  
July 3rd, 1882.

12. The same paper points out the necessity on the part of Government of providing a suitable education for the sons of zemindars. An uneducated zemindar becomes the cause of much suffering to his fellowmen, and ultimately brings ruin upon himself. The charge of education, in the case of heirs to zemindaries, should be entrusted to Collectors and Educational Inspectors, who should submit periodical reports on the progress of the pupils, and take adequate steps for imparting to them a good education. Education should be made compulsory as far as zemindars' sons are concerned.

SOM PRASAD.

13. The same paper deprecates the proposal to abolish the Barripore sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district. The necessity which originally dictated its establishment still continues to exist. The places comprised in its jurisdiction abound in lawless characters, who are constantly committing murders and assaults.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 3rd, 1882.

14. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 3rd July, thanks Lord Ripon for his noble resolve to confer the benefit of local self-government upon the people of this country, and the orders issued by him to purchase Government stores in India. In connection with the former subject, the editor dwells upon the hostile attitude taken up by the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and other Anglo-Indian journals, and by magisterial officers all over the country in this matter.

CHARU VARTA,  
July 3rd, 1882.

15. The *Charu Varta*, of the 3rd July, dwells upon the necessity of appointing educated natives to superior appointments in the police, and of raising the salaries of the subordinate officials of the department.

CHARU VARTA.

16. The same paper thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for improving the status of subordinate judicial officers, and hopes that a similar benefit will be conferred upon members of the Subordinate Executive Service.

MEDINI,  
July 3rd, 1882.

17. The *Medini*, of the 3rd July, refers to the increase of drunkenness and of secret shops for the sale of outstill liquor in Midnapore, caused by the introduction of the outstill system into this country. Government is besought to abolish the system.

BHARAT BANDHU,  
July 4th, 1882.

18. The *Bharat Bandhu*, of the 4th July, directs the attention of Government to the necessity of increasing the pay of ministerial officers in collectorate courts. These men are exceedingly hard-worked.

SAHACHAR,  
July 5th, 1882.

19. The *Sahachar*, of the 5th July, refers to the frequent recurrence of block to traffic caused by landslips on the Hill-cart road, which has been utilized for the purposes of the local railway. The recurrence of the evil might be prevented by the appointment of a competent engineer to this line. At it is, the present engineering staff appears to lack superior professional skill.

HINDU RANJIK,  
July 5th, 1882.

20. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 5th July, asks Government to direct the construction of a few roads in pergunnah Katar Mehal of the Pubna district. The pergunnah contains many flourishing villages, but being situated in the neighbourhood of the famous *Chalanbil*, it is a hot-bed of malarious fever. For the greater portion of the year the inhabitants suffer extreme inconvenience for want of roads. The district authorities are totally indifferent to their sufferings.



BHARAT MITRA,  
June 29th, 1882.

21. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 29th June, points out the disadvantage which Hindus dying in hospitals labour under in connection with religious ministrations. A dying Christian patient has the benefit of spiritual counsel from his pastor, but a Hindu in the same position has no means of obtaining a similar benefit from his priest. It again not unoften happens that a Christian pastor undertakes to minister to a dying Hindu patient—a circumstance which is exceedingly objectionable.

22. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 1st July, refers to the prevalence of disease caused by the absence of rain. Five persons died in the town of cholera in one day. Many pilgrims have died of the same disease, but since the departure of the pilgrims it has abated among the inhabitants of Pooree, though it still continues at Jajpore, the season being so unhealthy. Had there been many pilgrims this year, the mortality would have been great. It is matter for joy that the pilgrims have departed.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
July 1st, 1882.

23. The same paper learns from the *Pooree Pa'rikā* that in consequence of the oppressive measures of the Pooree municipal jemadars towards the inhabitants, the Chairman, Mr. Grant, has placed under each Commissioner four jemadars, and issued orders that nuisances committed in connection with any dwelling are to be reported to the Commissioners, who are to make enquiries, and if they are satisfied, an action may be instituted against the offending parties. This order of Mr. Grant is exceedingly reasonable and praiseworthy. In reality no better means could be devised to preserve the people from useless and vexatious prosecutions. It is a matter of regret that the Commissioners of the town of Cuttack are not vested with this responsibility. Here the Vice-Chairman is all in all, and the Commissioners are simply his advisers. They have no other power.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

24. Referring to the rising of the Khonds in Kalahandy, and the facilities afforded for its suppression by having troops at Sambalpoore and Gunjam, a writer in the same paper deprecates the further reduction of the army. Any further reduction will only impair the strength of the country. It is difficult to understand the policy of the Indian Government in thus imprudently reducing the strength of the country and sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction by showing undue favour towards the English merchants. It is remarked that it is not right to remove the troops from Cuttack.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

25. Referring to the Uriya translatorship, the same paper states that the Commissioner has acted kindly towards the late translator. The Rev. Mr. Miller is an influential inhabitant of this town, and is discharging the duties of the post with due care and diligence. That this post continues in the hands of the missionaries is, we know displeasing to some. We have, however, heard that Mr. Miller, on account of Mr. Lacey's afflicted condition, and in order to help him, has accepted the post. The Commissioner, knowing the difficulty of getting any one else to take it on half pay, has as a temporary arrangement, appointed him thereto.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

26. Referring to the Cuttack municipality, a writer in the same paper makes the following observations:—  
Because sometime ago we made known many things in relation to this subject, our readers will not wonder or will be disposed to think that it is from any evil motives that we search out the faults of the municipality and publish them in our paper. To desire the good of the country, and to preserve the rights of the public, is certainly the lawful and imperative duty of newspapers. Whenever

UTKAL DIPIKA.



anything opposed to this is seen, we feel obliged to speak out. The other day, when the cantonment pasture was put up to auction, we have heard that the claims of the individual who was the highest bidder, were, through some act of disobedience to the municipality or other cause, overlooked and the right of grazing was given to the next highest bidder. The highest bidder was prepared to pay down in advance the whole sum. But the Joint-Magistrate refused to accept his bid, whereupon he applied for a copy of the conditions of sale, which also the Joint-Magistrate refused. Nor would he give the applicant a copy of the order of refusal. Consequently he petitioned Mr. Pawsey, the Magistrate, who requested Mr. Manisty to grant a copy of the order; but the Joint-Magistrate replied that, as Cantonment Magistrate, he was not subject to the District Magistrate. The Magistrate was thus silenced, and the copy asked for was not given.

This is an illustration of the Joint-Magistrate's arbitrary proceedings, and the weakness of the District Magistrate. We understood that the Magistrate was the representative of the Government in the district, and that Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors were subject to him in all matters pertaining to Government; moreover, that the remedy for acts of injustice was in his hands. However, looking at this act of his, it seems as if he had no power. That oppression should increase need not excite surprise; that the bid of the highest bidder should not be accepted, there may be some weighty reason even for this. But why there should be any objection to supply a copy of the conditions of sale, we cannot understand, nor do we know of any law under which a petition for copy of the order of refusal can be rejected. Had it been received, the petitioner might have appealed. In our judgment, not giving a copy was nothing less than an arbitrary proceeding.

UTKAL DARPAN,  
June 26th, 1882.

27. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 26th ultimo, referring to two notices received from the Collector of Balasore, containing the views and wishes of Government on agricultural implements, writes as follows:—Under the British Government it is desirable that improvement in agriculture should keep pace with progress in every other department. In the province of Orissa the implements now used are the same as those used in the golden age of Mandhata; hence there has been no improvement in agriculture. The productive power of the soil, which is continually cultivated, gradually diminishes. If the ancient system be continued, it is impossible to keep up this productive power. The ignorant farmers of this country consider this diminution of fertility of the land as characteristic of the age of darkness, and carelessly pass their time, thinking it wrong to oppose this state of things. There is consequently no improvement in agriculture, but, on the contrary, deterioration day by day. That improved implements are essential to improved cultivation has not yet been realized by the farmers. For want of suitable implements they are not able to raise a variety of crops. Those now in use are not only unsuitable, but involve waste of labour and time to a considerable extent. The present proposal of Government is likely to be of great benefit to the people. The prayer of the people is that the zemindars of this country may help and encourage their ryots to make use of improved agricultural implements.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 7th July 1882.